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THE WEAVER FAMILY

OF

NEW YORK CITY.

DR. JOHN AND ELIZABETH (WEAVER) GREENWOOD.
1788

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WEAVER FAMILY

OF

4332.121
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NEW YORK CITY.

By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

BOSTON:
DAVID CLAPP & SON, PRINTERS.
115 HIGH STREET.
1893.

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E. L. Freeman
Dec 20, 1897

Reprinted from the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1893.

PROPERTY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA

THE WEAVER FAMILY OF NEW YORK CITY, &c.

The Weaver Family* were, for a long succession of years, to be found principally in the three counties bordering on Wales, viz. Cheshire, Shropshire and Herefordshire. Their name was taken from the Manor of Weever, near Middlewick, Ches., held by the service of finding two men to guard Aldford Castle for forty days in time of war. They had a chapel formerly in the churchyard of Middlewick, of which there are now no remains, and the manor was sold, about 1720, to the Wilbraham family, by the Stanleys of Alderly Park, into whose possession it had come by descent. Since then, the old manor-house has been taken down and a farm-house built on its site. The arms of Weever of Weever, Ches., were: Sable, two bars argent; on a canton of the first a garb of the second.

Thomas Weaver, Att. Gen. in the Leeward Islands, came to New York from Barbadoes with Gov. Lord Bellamont, and was appointed, under his patronage, to various offices, as King's Council at Law, Provincial Agent, Collector of the Port, Solicitor General, and Member of the Council, besides receiving the freedom of the city in August, 1701. Falling into bad odor with the Governor's successor, Lord Cornbury, he returned, about Sept. 1702, to England, leaving in New York his wife Katherine and family. He was soon after appointed, by the African Company, Governor of Fort James on the Gambia. His ultimate fate is thus alluded to in Luttrell's Diary; Tuesday, July 10, 1705. "Yesterday our merchants had advice * * * that two French ships from Martineco, have plundered and destroyed our factory at Gamboa, on the coast of Africa, killing Mr. Weaver, the Governor, and those few men he had with him, and then returned with their booty to Martineco."

William Atwood, late Chief Justice of New York, who had accompanied Weaver back to England, alludes to him, in his Memorial to the Lords of Trade, Oct. 26, 1709, as "Chief of Gamby."†

Fort James, formerly Fort St. Andrew, situated on the Island of Boavista, in the river Gambia, had been taken from the Dutch in 1661, by an expedition favored by the Duke of York, and commanded by Major Robert Holmes, who was permitted to carry at the main top of his ship, "the Charles," the Union or King of England's Flag. The place was afterwards, for some years, subject to attack and despoilation both by the Dutch and French.

* These notes were compiled in Feb. 1860, and have had but little added to them since.

† Thomas Weaver of Boston, Mass., by w. Elizabeth, had dau. Sarah, b. 6 Nov. 1674, and Samuel Weaver signed petition of Boston inhabitants, June 11, 1697 (Reg. xvi. 86) that the law be repealed relative to building with brick. The name, however, is not found in the early Probate or Registry Records of co. Suffolk, Mass.

1. Samuel[1] Weaver, a tanner, and by tradition of Welsh birth, with his wife Anne and an infant son, came to New York during the administration of Gov. William Burnet, and in the second year of Robert Walter's mayoralty, was admitted a freeman of the city, April 10, 1722.

He immediately commenced business, but met with serious loss almost at the start; for his three small houses, being a store-house, work-house and smoke-house, situated near the swamps, in the East Ward of the city, were burned down on the 5th of October, 1722, involving a loss of over seventy loads of bark, a bark-mill, six dozen of sheep-skins, and all his working tools; the entire loss amounting in value to upwards of £200. This we learn from a document (on file among the N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. LXV., p. 12), subscribed to by four of the city aldermen, and endorsed "Briff, granted Oct. 1722, to continue for three months, for the County of New York & ye Countys of Long Island," by which brief Weaver received authority to reimburse himself through a public collection.

The Greppel Bosch, or Swamp, about which the city tanneries had collected, is still the centre of the leather trade in New York; one hundred and sixty years ago or more, it has been represented as "about a mile and a half wide, and about nine fathoms deep," with a rail fence at places to keep out the cattle of the surrounding grazing grounds; it was covered with brakes and bushes, and its stagnant waters gave rise to unwholesome vapors exceedingly dangerous and detrimental to the health of the neighboring inhabitants, while on the spring, or high tide, it was overflowed by the united waters of the Hudson and South (or East) rivers.

Continuing his business with success, Mr. Weaver, in May. 1734, purchased for £400, New York currency, from Aultje, widow of Pieter Chaigneau, a lot on the northerly side of Queen Street, formerly Smith's Fly, and now Pearl Street; it had belonged to Joseph Latham, shipwright, and as early as 1712 to William Anderson, gent (see Lib. 28, N. Y. Conv., pp. 9 and 11; Lib. 46, pp. 530 and 532).

This year, 1734, witnessed the arrest in November, by order of the Council, of Peter Zenger, printer of the New York Weekly Journal, for publishing seditious libels, though on the 28th of January following the grand jury found no bill against him. Subsequently, on motion, the Court ordered a "struck jury," of which Samuel Weaver was a member. Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, counsel for the prisoner, insisted, in his defence, contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice De Lancy, on the truth of the facts charged as libellous, maintaining that the jury were judges of both the law and the fact. The verdict was returned,—Not Guilty.

In the fall of 1737 Mr. Weaver was one of the citizens signing a petition to Gov. Clarke, demanding the removal of High Sheriff Crosby, for misdemeanor in declaring a Mr. Philipse to be the chosen Representative of the City and County; five months later, in February, 1737–8, we find him a member of Capt. Cornelius Van Horne's militia company.

About July, 1738, a certain William Lanner of New Town, L. I., against whom judgment had been obtained in the matter of a debt for some sheep, sought to avoid levying of execution upon his house and land, by conveying them, through a sham deed, to Samuel Weaver. The latter, as Lanner deposed, refused subsequently to surrender the deed for cancellation, whereupon Weaver was ordered to appear before Gov. Clarke at Fort George on Tuesday, January 15, 1639-40, at 10 A.M., to answer the charge. How the affair terminated we do not learn.

May 6, 1741, Mr. Weaver was one of the jurors sworn in on the trial

of John Hughson and others concerned in the Negro Plot. He was also a juror, May 29th, on the trial of two negroes, who were burned at the stake the following day for their participation in the same affair. Evidence went to show that his own slave, Will, who died before the plot matured, had attended the meetings and taken active part in the proposed insurrection.

May 18, 1742, by deed not on record, Weaver bought of Thomas Hodgson, leather-dresser, a lot of ground at the S.-E. corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets, which had formerly belonged to Joseph Latham, who had in turn purchased from heirs of the estate of William Beckman. Cliff Street, running through Vandercliff's orchard, and Beekman street, were projected much about the same time, the divisional map of the Beekman estate showing the various building lots, having been drawn up in September, 1708; but Beekman street was not properly regulated and paved till the year 1750, and two years after, on the N.-E. corner, St. George's Chapel was erected, situated, says Smith the historian, "in a new, crowded, and ill built part of the town."

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had brought with them a bible, published by J. Basket of Oxford, in 1715, and containing the Episcopal Church service; they, however, joined the congregation under the Rev. James Anderson, who were worshipping, according to the discipline of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the City Hall, on Wall street, pending the erection of a meeting-house on ground adjoining. Within the walls of the new edifice both of them were subsequently interred.

His will reads: "Samuel Weaver of the city of New York, currier, being at present sick and weak in body, but of sound mind and understanding, &c. The house and ground wherein he now lives to son Samuel and heirs forever; to wife Anne 500 l. current money of New York, to be raised and levied out of personal estate. Similar amounts to daughter Marcy and son William, and the residue of the estate, real and personal, to be divided equally between the widow and three children. The lot recently bought of Thomas Hodgins to be sold by the executors, and the interest derived from the shares of the two sons to be applied to their education and maintenance until 21 years of age, or until their marriage, and the shares then to be paid them. Executors: friends Dr. John Nicholls, and his son-in-law Dr. Isaac Dubois, John Breeze, leather dresser, James Burling and Simon Johnson. Witnesses: Jacob Bamper, Robert Provoost and Thomas Griffith. Signed 31 August, 1742; proved 30 September following; inventory to be returned in six months." The seal upon the original will shows a small, apparently plain, mantled, shield, surmounted by a helmet facing to the right.* The chief executor, Dr. Nicholls, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in New York, and distinguished for benevolence and piety, died about a year after Mr. Weaver. The lot, especially mentioned in the will, was not sold, but two small wooden houses were built upon it.

The widow, Anne Weaver, survived her husband some ten years. By her will of March 7, 1749–50, proved Nov. 15, 1752,† she bequeathed to her son and sole executor, William Weaver, the house and lot which she occupied, "fronting on street known as Beekman-street," together with her other house adjoining and fronting on same street. Should he die before coming of age or before marriage, said lots were to go to her granddaughter Anne, daughter of John Carpender of New York. To said

* Recorded Lib. XIV., p. 305.
† Lib. XVIII., p. 198.

granddaughter, when 21 years of age, or upon her marriage, 500 l. New York currency, to be raised from the personal estate; should she die before either event, the amount was to be paid to son William, to whom she gave her negro-wench Crescia. To John, William and Thomas, sons of the late John Coxe,* currier, 10 l. currency apiece. All the household furniture and residue of estate, real and personal, to son William and his heirs forever. Witnesses: Charles Jandine, Catherine Bedford, and James Emott, attorney at law. The executor was to render a just and true account and inventory when lawfully requested.

With not a few New York families the American Revolution appears to have been a baptism of fire, from which they arose, phœnix-like, with a gilded ancestry, and a string of traditions too pleasant to be disturbed and opened up at the present day for critical investigation.

Thus, Samuel Weaver was a Welsh gentleman who had made a runaway match with the sister of Lady Harvey, the wife of Lord John Harvey (or Hervey), son of the first Earl of Bristol. At the very start this tradition meets with a serious barrier, for Mrs. Weaver's maiden name comes down to us as "Nettleton," while Lady Harvey, who died Sept. 1, 1768, aged 62, was the famous Molly Lepel, maid of honor to the Princess of Wales, and only daughter of Brig. Gen. Claus Wedig Lepel, who had been a Page of Honor to Prince George of Denmark, and was naturalized by Act of H. of Com., 9 January, 1698–9, just previous to his marriage with Mary Brooke, a daughter and co-heiress of John Brooke, Esq., of Rendlesham, co. Suffolk. Corresponding, some years since, with Mr. Sydenham H. A. Hervey,† in charge of the family archives, nothing was found throwing light on the supposed connection; but among the published letters of Mrs. Howard, one of the bed-chamber women of the Princess of Wales, and subsequently Countess of Suffolk, can be seen a letter of 1722, alluding to a parallel case, if not to the identical one in question. It is from Mrs. Howard's very intimate and chatty maiden friend, Miss Peggy Bradshaw, during a temporary visit at Gawsworth Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, the residence of Mrs. Charles Mordaunt, afterwards Lady Mohun. She remarks, "I had so witty a letter from the Countess of Bristol" (meaning the mother of Lord John Hervey), "I shall not think of answering it till I can get somebody to help me"; and continues, "Miss Mordaunt is very full of business in managing a wedding, which she has with great skill brought to perfection, between the richest tanner of the place and her maid. The man was pricked to the heart at the first glance, yet, if I may say it, I think I never saw anything young that had less to boast of; but beauty is in the lover's eye, and after this and Mrs. Wentworth, nobody need despair; and our Miss (Mordaunt) has a chance still."

Tradition goes on to state that letters passed from time to time between the Hervey family of England and the Weavers of New York, and that to the latter inducements were held forth for their return to the old country; that on the marriage of William Weaver, about 1753, among other articles of household ware sent out by Lady Harvey, was a good sized open bell-metal pot, standing, with an iron bail, on three short feet. This is certainly found on the inventory of William's estate, as prepared in June, 1786, and is still religiously preserved in the family as a relic of pre-historic times, for the correspondence, above alluded to, was destroyed by William's sons at

* Freeman, November, 1774.

† First cousin of Marquis of Bristol, and son of Rev. Arthur C. Hervey, Rector of Ickworth.

the close of the war, and to the myths, which have since arisen, some of his descendants have added the infatuation of fortune hunting, quoting De Bernardy's "Index Register of Next of Kin," which mentions the five names of James, John, Joseph, Mary and *Samuel* Weaver.

As the early records of the Presbyterian Church of New York were probably taken to Boston, and lost (and as the private entries are gone from the old family bible), no dates in connection with Samuel Weaver, his wife Anne, and their children, can be obtained. Children:

i. SAMUEL,[2] born about 1722, came to New York with his father. His name occurs on the list of freemen Feb. 2, 1742–3, as Samuel Weaver, jr., currier. According to tradition he did not long survive a visit to his relatives in England, and was certainly not living in March, 1749–50, when his mother's will was drawn up. To her, administration* was granted on his estate, 14 Sept. 1750, when with John Carpender, her son-in-law, and Edward Light (signed Leught), currier, she gave bond for 500l. currency; inventory to be presented by March 14, and Account of Administration by Sept. 14, next ensuing. Witnesses; John Gadby and J. Benson.

ii. MARCY, born in New York about 1725; married John Carpender, butcher, who was admitted to the freedom of the city 5 Feb. 1744–5, and was one of the three sons of George and Elizabeth Carpender. Disfranchised in 1763, he removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to reside, and was a purveyor at one time for the continental army. His wife Marcy died before 1750, leaving a daughter Anne, mentioned, as we have seen, in the will of her grandmother, the widow Anne Weaver: he had a second wife Catharine, and in March, 1772, married his third wife, Mrs. Sarah (Stout) Taggart, who died 21 April, 1808. By the last two marriages he left several children. His will of 23 Dec. 1780, proved 17 May, 1793, mentions a "lot of land wherein are interred the corpse of my late wife Catharine, and of my daughter Ann; before the sale of which the said corpses to be interred by Executors, in my family vault in New York if such shall be provided, otherwise in burial ground of the Church in Brooklyn."

George Carpender, father of John, came to New York from Long Island about 1718, and dying in 1731, his business as a butcher was carried on by his widow, Elizabeth, until her decease, 16 April 1776, æ. 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Carpender, in her will of June, 1774, leaves a certain house in New York for life, to her daughter Elizabeth, widow of the Sidney Breese, leather dresser, who became a freeman of the city, Oct. 29, 1734, and who in 1754 had a temporary appointment from Gov. De Lancy, as purser of H. M. ship Centaur, for the purpose of victualling the two Independent Companies of New York which had been ordered to Virginia. The house above alluded to had been bought by Mrs. Carpender from another son-in-law, Capt. Samuel Bayard, a prominent privateersman of New York prior to the American Revolution. He was son of Peter and Rachel Bayard, and grandson of Peter and Blandina Bayard, the latter being a dau. of Mrs. Sarah Kiersted, whose mother was the widow Anje (Jans) Bogardus. Capt. Bayard dying in 1784, cut off his "undutiful and disorderly" son Peter with 5s., leaving his estate for life to his widow Catharine, with remainder to certain grandnephews and grand-nieces on his wife's side, children of Samuel Breese of Shrewsbury, N. J., and of Sarah, wife of Brig. Gen. William Malcolm. One hundred years ago, Aunt Katy Bayard's parure was famous among all her young female relatives, to whom a peep at the display in her jewel box was considered quite a treat. Mrs. Sarah Malcolm was a daughter of Dr. Richard Ayscough of N. Y., by his first wife Mary (?), a daughter of George and Eliza-

* Letters of Admin'tn Lib. A. pt. ii., p. 90; Admin'tn Bonds, Lib. A, 1742–53, with original signatures.

beth Carpender. Dr. Ayscough died 29 May, 1760, æ. 37; he had a posthumous daughter Ann, by his second wife Ann, dau. of Capt. Richard Langdon, afterwards wife of Thomas Moore, merchant; the dau. Ann married the Hon. Joshua Sands, and died in July, 1851, æ. 91. Dr. A. was a nephew of the Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., who died, dean of Bristol, in Aug. 1763; and whose son George-Edward, named for the two royal princes, sold out his position in the Foot Guards in 1777, and died 14 Oct. 1779, some six weeks before his cousin Thomas, the 2d Lord Lyttleton; both the cousins were noted for their profligacy, and the peculiar death of the latter, which was doubtless suicidal, has given rise to a story of his having been preternaturally warned.

2. iii. WILLIAM, born about 1730, in New York; the only surviving child, he inherited the entire estate, which, though small, was in those days a competency; and, pursuing no business or occupation, was distinguished on the records, from the year 1754, as "gentleman." About 1753, he married Jane Cossart, born 12 Oct. 1733 (O. S.), the only child of Joris Cossart, bapt. in the city, 19 Nov. 1699, the son of David Cossart, mason, bapt. 18 June, 1671, who m. 11 Oct. 1696, Styutje Joris, and was a son of Jacques Cossart, who emigrated to the New Netherlands, landing in Oct. 1662, a passenger on the "Pumerland Church," and settling at Bushwick, L. I. with his wife Lydia Willems. David Cossart removed in 1735 to Somerset Co., East New Jersey, conveying his city lot to his son-in-law John Harpending, Jr., cordwainer; his son Joris or George, whom tradition would make Dr. George Cossart, may have been the George Cossart, brick-layer, freeman. of New York, 7 May, 1745. He was married in the Dutch Church 16 Sept. 1730, to Elizabeth Hooglandt,* and in order, it is said, to secure some property in Europe to which he was heir,† left the city, a few years after marriage, on a ship which was never after heard from. The writer has two mementoes of William Weaver's marriage with Miss Cossart; the first a long wallet of two compartments, lined with silk and stiffened with card-board, the outside a zig-zag pattern of brightly shaded worsted work, and on the flap the letters "W. W." and the date "1753"; the second a small card-case in similar style, covered with black silk embroidered with flowers; both articles evidently the work of his fiancée. Besides these, there are still preserved a half-dozen silver openwork bell-buttons, which were worn on the vest of the groom.

His life evidently passed serenely and uneventful, and after the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the head of Beekman St., had been opened by the Rev. John Rogers, for public worship on New Year's day, 1768, Weaver became a member of the congregation. When a law was passed forbidding the further erection of wooden buildings in the city, his name stands among the foremost of the 3000 citizens‡ who petitioned, May 2, 1774, for its suspension.

On the night of Aug. 23, 1775,§ the Liberty Boys and students of Columbia College, among whom was Alexander Hamilton, being engaged in removing cannon from the Battery, were repeatedly fired upon by the guns from the Asia man-of-war, Capt. Vandeput, lying in the harbor. Weaver, who had been attracted to the place by the noise, was struck on the calf of one of his legs by a ball, and never entirely recovered from the injury. The family now removed to Woodbridge township, in Middlesex Co., N. J., and here, from indiscreet exposure while watching a negro using a buck and saw, he was attacked with erysipelas in his wound and died during the fall of 1777; he was buried in the Quaker ground at Spanktown,

* See Note A.

† The Gentleman's Magazine, iii. 157, mentioned the death in March, 1733, of a Hamburg merchant, named Cossart, worth £50,000.

‡ City Manual, 1850.

§ Almon's Remembrancer, i. 251. Gordon's Am. Revolution, ii. 118. Gaine's N. Y. Gazette, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 1775.

now part of Rahway, but the record of interments prior to 1800 is lost.*

The widow was appointed Administratrix, 13 May, 1786, in New York (Lett. of Adm., Lib. ii. p. 475), and an Inventory is both on file and record (Book A of Invent., 1776 to '86, p. 531). After her husband's death, Mrs. Weaver endeavored, with the aid of her two elder daughters, to support herself and family by taking in sewing, an effort in which she was ably seconded for a while by her eldest son Samuel. The next son, William, was in the city ostensibly for the purpose of collecting the rents and interests due the estate, with what result we gather from the following letter addressed to Gov. William Livingston of New Jersey.

Elizth Town, 14th Angust, 1780.

Sir,

At the desire of the Widow Weaver, beg leave to trouble Your Excellency with these few lines, her helpless and redneed situation, without assistance can be afforded her soon, She with her children must come on the Town. Her husband died about two years ago at Rahway where the Family has lived since the Enemie got Possession of New York. Her Oldest Son, whom was her chief dependence here, died Ten days ago,—her second Son is in New York, where her property is,—I think they told me the Honses rented for £300 per annum,—but this second Son is such a spend-thrift, that out of the Rents he Receives, he does not remit them one single farthing.

What she now requests is, that Your Excellency would be pleased to grant her a permit to go to New York with liberty to return, to endeavor to procnre some Rent of Her Houses for the support of herself & family.

Her Deceased Husband was the only person that was wounded at the time the Asia fired on the City of N. Yk, and a family that has always acted the friendly part in their Conntrys cause. Your Excellencys Complyein will be greatfully acknowledged.

I am

Your Excellencys

Most Obdt. humble Servant

JOHN ADAM.†

The danghter Elizabeth (Mrs. Greenwood) used to tell of her having been rewarded on one occasion, by the lady to whom she had carried some work, with the gift of a small box full of what she at first supposed powdered sugar, which had then to take the place of candy, bnt which turned out to be the still greater treat, salt; an article then selling at three dollars a bushel, and which, before the close of the war, rose to eight dollars. As the honse they occupied was located in a district liable to be overrun by the troops from either side, amnsing anecdotes have been told of these frequent visitations; indeed, both American and English officers were at times under the same roof, nnknown to each other.

With the declaration of peace the family retnrned to the city; the real estate was sold after a few years, and the proceeds divided equally between the seven children and the widow,—who, her two sons having taken their shares and moved out West, continued to live with her daughters Ann, Jane and Catharine, until her death, which took place Sept. 1, 1817, when in her 84th year. Her remains were laid in a vault at the N. W. corner of the Presb. ground, corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts., but removed, when the Brick Church was taken down in 1856, to the Greenwood Vanlt‡ in the Marble Cemetery, N. Y.

* There is another Quaker burying-ground not far distant, at Woodbridge.

† From the S. L. M. Barlow Collection, New York. See Note B.

‡ The remains of Mr. and Mrs. John Greenwood, and Mrs. Cath. S. Gamage, were removed to the same vault; those of Dr. John Gamage to Cypress Hills Cem., N. J.

2. WILLIAM[2] WEAVER (*Samuel*[1]), by wife Jane, had ch.:

i. SAMUEL,[3] b. Aug. 30, bapt. Sept. 8, 1754; studied law under John Bogart; removed to Rahway with family, at outbreak of war, and opened a small store for sale of tea, groceries and provisions. Died about Aug. 4, 1780, and was buried beside his father. As eldest son of his father, who had died intestate, he inherited the two pieces of real estate on Pearl St. and Beekman St., but he signed an agreement with his mother, Dec. 1, 1777, binding himself, in the sum of £6,000 proclamation money of New Jersey, to devote the net income of said property to the support of his mother, brothers and sisters, until the youngest should come of age (i. e., in May, 1798), and if, with consent of his mother, a sale of the real estate should take place at any time, the proceeds were to be equally divided among all the children, himself included. The widow Jane Weaver was appointed in New York, 31 Aug. 1784, as Admtx. on the estate of her late son, Samuel Weaver, gent., formerly of New York (Lib. II. p. 173), and in October she filed the above Agreement in the Sec. of State's office, Albany (Deeds xxi. 326). But as, by Acts of Legislature, July 12, 1782, and Feb. 23, 1786, all estates tail were abolished, &c., Mrs. Weaver, as we have before mentioned, took out Let. of Adm. on the Est. of her late husband, William Weaver, gent., May 13, 1786 (Lib. II. 475).

5. ii. WILLIAM,[3] b. Nov. 17, bapt. Dec. 5, 1756; when the family left the city he remained behind to look after the property, and, as "William Weaver, jr.," signed the Citizens' Address to Adm. and Gen'l Howe, Oct. 16, 1776, on the occasion of their successful occupation of the city. He had a pass to visit his family at Rahway, and his marriage license to Anne, dau. of George Haberton, is dated 2 March, 1782. In 1788, he was living on a farm at Bound Brook, Somerset Co., N. Y., but removed in 1790 to the County and Territory N. W. of the river Ohio, afterwards called Hamilton Territory. Intending to remove further west, he, on Jan. 27, 1800, appoints his brother Henry Weaver, of the same place, as his attorney* to dispose of certain interests in New York, and during the following April sold out to his mother his share of the property, corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets. Records of the Probate Court of Hamilton Co., Ohio (Cincinnati), show that his estate was administered upon, 27 April, 1802, by his brother Henry Weaver. He left no children.

iii. ANN,[3] b. Jan. 15, bapt. March 4, 1759; married† Capt. Nathaniel Leonard, Col. Dayton's Reg't, N. J. Cont. Line. He was commissioned Ensign, Feb. 9, 1776, served through the war, and was discharged at its close, Nov. 3, 1783, and lived for some years at Rahway. Subsequently he abandoned his wife, was suspended from membership in the Cincinnati Society, 1797, and died, according to his tombstone an Metuchen, N. J., May 7, 1803, æ. 50. With mind impaired through the conduct of her husband, Mrs. Leonard continued to reside in New York until her decease in Sept. 1834, æ. 76.

3. iv. HENRY, b. April 15, bapt. May 3, 1761.

v. ELIZABETH, b. March 6, 1764; married March 22 (bible record, March 17), 1788, by Dr. John Rogers, D. D., to Dr. John Greenwood (2d son of Isaac G. of Boston), b. 17 May, 1760, d. 16 Nov, 1819; she died 13 Jan. 1831, leaving children: (1) *Isaac John;* (2) *Clark;* (3) *John William;* (4) *Jane Weaver*, w. of David Mills Ross, and after of Thomas Whalley Langdon of N. Y. (formerly of Boston).

vi. JOHN, b. Sept. 16, bapt. Sept. 28, 1766; died young.

vii. GEORGE, b. July 24, bapt. Aug. 1, 1768; died young.

viii. JANE, b. July 28, bapt. Aug. 13, 1769; was for many years a member of the family of her nephew Clark Greenwood, of New York, and

* Recorded N. Y. Lib. lix. 498.

† No Records of the Presb. Churches of Rahway or Woodbridge, covering the period of the war, are preserved.

died 27 March, 1861, æ. 92. With her, family legend was well preserved, and her memory of past events was, to the last, unimpaired.

ix. MARY, b. April 15 (church record Apr. 27), bapt. May 17, 1772: m. 4 May, 1793 (Presb. Ch., N. Y.), John W. Moore, merchant of N. Y. He was a son of Capt. Wm. Moore who m. (Dutch ch. N. Y.) 31 Dec. 1760, Mary Bogart, and lived at the corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets, in a house which he sold in 1793 to his son, and removed to East Chester, where he died, his will being dated Oct. 5, 1795; he left children, John W.; Louis; and Leah, wife of Joel Stone of Montreal; the second son, Judge Louis Moore of Hackensack, N. J., m. a dau. of Michael Price, lessee of the old Park Theatre. John W. Moore visited France early in the century, and, at the receptions of the First Consul, his wife was known as "La Belle Americaine"; her miniature, taken at this period, was long in possession of her niece, Mary Moore of Hackensack. Returning to the city, Mr. Moore lived for a time on Beekman St., with a country-seat at New Brunswick, N. J., and afterwards at Greenwich Village, in the suburbs of N. Y. At the time of Mrs. Moore's death, in August, 1834, their residence was on Broadway, near Spring Street. The loss of his wife and all his children, who had died in youth, having made him somewhat misanthropical, he removed to Hudson Street, near Vestry St., and remained in seclusion until his death in January, 1846. They were both buried in the Greenwood Vault, Marble Cemetery, N. Y.

x. CATHARINE SINGER, b. May 8, 1777; m. at Harlem, N. Y., June 29(?), 1816, Dr. John Gamage, son of Wm. Gamage, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. (whose widow Abigail d. 21 Dec. 1803, aged 85—Bond's Watertown). Dr. G. had been long a resident of New York, where in 1789 he had m. his first wife Elizabeth Ash, who died in Oct. 1815, aged 46. Mrs. Cath. S. Gamage died Aug. 11, 1816, æ. 40, and her husband before the middle of October following, aged 51.

3. HENRY[3] WEAVER (*William*,[2] *Samuel*[1]), b. Apr. 15, bapt. May 3, 1761 (Brick Presb. Ch.); is said to have seen some privateering service during the war, and to have been liberated from confinement in the Old Mill Prison, England, at the ratification of peace in Jan. 1784. The war certainly left him minus several fingers, but stories as to their loss vary.

He married, about 1787, Hannah Meeker, who soon separated from him and returned to her family. In a legal document of 1788, he is styled "Henry Weaver of New York, gentleman." Forming, soon after, an attachment for a young lady who had not yet seen her fifteenth summer, he consulted, so the story goes, her father, though suppressing the fair one's name, as to what he ought to do under the circumstances; and was advised to take her and be off. He accordingly eloped with Miss Susan R. Crane, the marriage ceremony taking place May 1, 1790, and the couple leaving forthwith for the West. Miss Crane, b. Dec. 12, 1774, was a dau. of Judge Joseph Crane of Elizabethtown, N. J., by his first wife Susanna Ross, and was a cousin of the late Com. Wm. Montgomery Crane, U. S. N., Col. Ichabod B. Crane, U. S. A., and Judge Joseph H. Crane of Dayton, Ohio.*

Weaver settled at Columbia, N. W. Territory, about six miles from Cincinnati, which at the time was known as Fort Washington, with half a dozen small frame-houses around it. Here he carried on farming and surveying, was one of the few who, in 1792, helped

* Littell's "Settlers of Passaic Valley."

establish Tucker's Station, midway between Cincinnati and Fort Hamilton, and in 1794, under the territorial administration, he received from Gov. St. Clair an appointment as Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County.

Gov. Wayne having, in 1795, concluded a treaty with the Indians, Weaver soon after removed to a tract of land near Middletown, in what is now Butler Co., and about 1801 purchased land on Elk Creek (Madison) township, where he resided until his death. His address in 1800 was "County of Hamilton Territory, N. W. of the river Ohio"; five years later he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler Co., in which capacity he served until his resignation, July 20, 1829, thus completing a judicial career of almost thirty-five years. He died Aug. 17, 1829, æ. 69, and was buried in the Baptist Church Ground, Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio. Mrs. Weaver's death occurred Jan. 22, 1851, aged 76.

Children:

i. ELIZA-L.,[4] b. 1788; m. circ. 1807, Daniel Keyt, and dying 24 March, 1810, æ. 22, was buried in ground of 1st Presb. Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Keyt, a carpenter of N. Y., subsequently removed to Hamilton, Ohio, m. Eleanor Duffield, and died about 1823. His widow was afterwards wife of Robert Jones, tanner and currier, who removed to Indiana State. By the first marriage Mr. Keyt had three sons, and the two elder ones lived for some years with their step-uncle, Abraham Weaver.

(1) *Edwin*,[5] was living in Texas prior to the Civil War, and, joining the 3d Kentucky Cav. Reg't, was prisoner in spring of 1864, in Fort Delaware, Del.

(2) *William*, living in the West, 1858.

(3) *David*, died circ. 1840, in Hamilton, O.

ii. NATHANIEL-L., b. March 22, 1791; owned the Middletown Mills, Ohio, and died unmarried Dec. 25, 1824, æ. 34.

iii. ANN, b. July 7, 1793; m. 1818 Jacob Randall Clauson, who was living in 1838 as a grocer at Winchester, Preble Co., O.

4. iv. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 20, 1795.

v. JANE, b. Feb. 11, 1798; m. Robert E. Duffield, who was living, 1832, at Trenton, O., and in 1838 at Hamilton, O., where he kept a coffee-house.

vi. SUSAN, b. April 20, d. Nov. 18, 1800.

vii. JOHN-GREENWOOD, b. Oct, 8, 1801; m. Lucy Bowman of Middletown, O., and was living, 1832, at Dayton, and in 1864 at Cincinnati.

5. viii. ABRAHAM, b. Jan. 9, 1804.

ix. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 6, 1806; m. Ruth McNeal, and removed in 1834 into Carroll Co., Ind.

x. MARY, b. March 2, 1809; m. James Baird, and had one dau. Jane, who m. 1st, ——— Van Riper, and 2d, Feb. 15, 1842, David Quinn, lawyer of Connersville, Ind.

xi. JOSEPH, b. July 27, d. Aug. 28, 1811.

xii. ELIZA-GREENWOOD, b. Nov. 18, 1812; lived with her sister Mrs. Baird, near Middletown, O., in 1858, unmarried.

viii. SUSAN, b. April 5, 1815; d. April, 1817.

xiv. HENRY, b. Oct. 4, d. Oct. 6, 1818.

xv. ISAAC-CLARK-GREENWOOD, b. Nov. 26, 1820; m. July 30, 1843, Amy Low, b. April 17, 1824, d. May 12, 1845, leaving Mary Jane, b. Oct. 9, 1844. He m. 2d, circ. 1847, Nancy Page. Mr. Weaver worked the home-farm in Butler Co., O., until the death of his mother in 1851; he then moved westward, and, in 1861, was at Acasto, Clark Co., Mo.

4. WILLIAM[4] WEAVER (*Henry*,[3] *William*,[2] *Samuel*[1]), b. Dec. 20, 1795; Cornet, 1819, in 3d Reg't, 3d Brig., 1st Div. of Ohio State Militia;

studied law and was Justice of Peace for some years (after 1834) at Miltonville, Butler Co., O.; m. Dec. 19, 1822, Elizabeth Clark, b. Aug. 10, 1803, dau. of John and Sarah (Hatfield) Clark of N. J., living 1866 at Trenton, O. Children:

i. DANIEL-KEYTE,[5] b. Oct. 25, 1823; d. July 3, 1825.
ii. SUSAN-C., b. Aug. 11, 1825; m. 1st, Oct. 31, 1841, John Deats, who d. March 22, 1844, leaving *William H.*,[6] b. May, 1842, and *Harriet*, b. May, 1844. She m. secondly, Nov. 30, 1851, Robert Martin of Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., O., and had several children.
iii. FERDINAND-V., b. July 12, 1827; m. Aug. 16, 1849, Ann Green; lived at Miltonville, O.; had several daus. and a son *Charles A.*,[6] b. Dec. 7, 1856.
iv. CHARLES-C., b. July 10, 1829.
v. HENRY-L., b. Dec. 22, 1831.
vi. MARY-C., b. Aug. 13, 1834.
vii. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 31, 1836.
viii. JOHN-C., b. Dec. 9, 1838.
ix. SAMUEL, b. April 20, 1841.
x. NANCY-J., b. Sept. 25, 1843; d. March 11, 1844.
xi. SARAH-E., b. March 2, 1845.
xii. GEORGE-C., b. Nov. 18, 1846.

5. ABRAHAM[4] WEAVER (*Henry*,[3] *William*,[2] *Samuel*[1]), b. Jan. 9, 1804; living 1832 at Dayton, O.; settled 1833 in Michigan Ter.; after the treaty of March 1, 1843, he removed to the new purchase in Iowa, and located some 320 acres of land, half prairie half timber. His farm, in 1858, was about 40 miles from the Mississippi, and within 10 miles of steam navigation on the Des Moines River. About 1843, while living at Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, being incapacitated for more arduous labor by reason of caries in one arm, he accepted the position of Clerk of the District Court; an office which he held for some years. In 1853, he was in partnership, as a merchant, with Hosea B. Horn, who had m. his 3d dau. Margaret, and a few years later he was living at Atchison, Kansas Ter. By his wife Susan Imlay, of Imlaystown, Mon. Co., N. J., he had six sons and six daughters. His eldest son:

i. JAMES-B.,[5] b. in Dayton, O., 12 June, 1833; made his first venture, in the spring of 1853, over the plains to California with a drove of cattle, in company with his brother-in-law Dr. Phelps, merchant, with whom he had been a clerk. The next year he grad. at law-school of Ohio Univ., Cincinnati. During the last war he rose from the rank of private to that of brevet Brig. General, since which he has held various public offices; was at one time editor of the "Iowa Tribune," published at Des Moines, and was elected to the Congress of 1879, &c. His name has been prominently before the public as the Greenback-Labor candidate for presidency, during the past decade.

NOTES.

A.

ELIZABETH[4] HOOGLANDT, wife of Joris Cossart, was bapt. in N. Y., 20 Nov. 1706, the oldest daughter of Johannes[3] Hooglandt, by his second wife Jauneke Andries, wid. of Jan Piet Slot (or Sloat), of Bergen and New York, born 1665, the son of Pieter Janson Slot and grandson of Jan Pietersen Slot from Holstein, who settled first in Haerlem, N. Y., and after in Bergen, N. J. Johannes Hooglandt was a merchant of New York, like his

younger brother Adrian, but removed subsequently to Staten Island, and lived to a good age, being 75 in 1741, when his eldest son of the same name, by the first marriage, was still called "junior." Johannes' father, Dirck Cornelissen[2] Hooglandt, died on Staten Island early in 1705, æ. 67, having married Lysbet, dau. of Joris Jansen Rapelje; he was the son of Cornelis Diercksen[1] Hooglandt, the first ferry-master to Long Island, who was in the New Netherlands as early as 1638, being then 38 years of age. Cornelis was probably from a small place in the province of Zealand, just west of Middelborch, on the Island of Walchern, called Hogelande; his wife Aeltje Ariens was a widow of Jacob Dircksen Vogel, who had left debts due him which Hooglandt endeavored to collect at Middelborch, in 1639, through an attorney, Magdelena Luycas of Amsterdam. The writer has in his possession an antique brass box, with embossed scriptural subjects on either side, inside the lid of which, scratched in the well-known hand-writing of his grand-father, Dr. John Greenwood, in 1814, is a statement that "This box was brought to this country by one of the first settlers from Holland by the name of Hogeland, and was given to me by one of the descendants, my wife. It was her grand-mother's father's" (meaning Johannes Hooglandt, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Cossart). "She (i. e., the grand-mother, Mrs. Cossart) died 22 years past, very old." Since she was born in 1706, as we have seen, she would have been aged about 86 years at the time of her death in 1792. Her spinning-wheel, ingeniously converted into a foot-drill by Dr. Greenwood, is still preserved; and the brass box, which was attached to it, served to hold the steel drills.

Tradition enumerates among the various kinspeople of Mrs. Elizabeth (Hooglandt) Cossart, the families of Janeway, Hogewout, Cloppers and Kouwenhoven. We find, on investigation, that her sister Sarah Hooglandt, bapt. 8 Aug. 1708, married 26 June, 1738, Jacob Janeway,* whose well-known son George died at his residence on Chatham St., N. Y., 2 Sept. 1826, aged 84; that her youngest brother Adrian Hooglandt, bapt. 31 Oct. 1716, a carpenter of N. Y., removed about 1740, with his second wife Catharine Hogewout, to Bridgewater township, Somerset Co., N. J., and there died in the fall of 1782; there also resided his brother-in-law, John Hogewout, formerly a wheelwright of N. Y., who had married Mrs. Cossert's cousin Elizabeth Hooglandt, bapt. 9 Nov. 1692, a daughter of Joris H. of Staten Island. Another cousin, Elizabeth Lefferts, b. 1724 (dau. of Ab. Lefferts,† merchant of N. Y., by wife Sarah Hooglandt), m. in 1743, Peter Clopper,‡ sadler of N. Y., and Mrs. Clopper's cousin Antje Lefferts, (dau. of Peter L.), m. in 1748, Gerrit Kouwenhoven of Flatlands, L. I.§

* Jacob Janeway d. in Somerset Co., N. J., 1746, aged abont 41; his wife died some eight years later. He was the only child of William Janeway, purser of H. M. Frigate Richmond, Capt. John Evans, which reached New York in Oct. 1693. In May, 1695, he obtained the freedom of the city with the title of "gentleman." Favored by Gov. Fletcher (probably for not fighting pirates), Capt. Evans obtained extensive grants of land without the city limits and also in Orange County, and Wm. Janeway was his attorney and agent. The latter married in Aug. 1696, the rich widow of Henricus De Meyer, Agnietje, eldest dau. of Tennis De Kay; he was among the earliest vestrymen of Trinity Church, and with Jeremiah Tothill held Pew No. 35 in 1698; his will was recorded 4 Nov. 1709.

† Abr. Lefferts, a merchant of N. Y., b. in Flatbush, 1 Sept. 1692, was a son of Leffert Pieterse from Houghwout, N. Holland.

‡ Peter Clopper, bapt. 21 Feb. 1718, a son of Cornelis and Catherine (Grevenraet) Clopper, grandson of Johannes Clopper by 2d wife Margareta Hagen, and gt.-grandson of Cornelis Janszen Clopper, from Bergen op Zoom, who m. in New Amsterdam, 28 Oct. 1658, Heijltje Pieters. Cornelis died towards close of 1693, and his widow, in Sept. 1697, became the second wife of Soert Olphertzen.

§ Much more of interest as to this branch of the Hooglandt family can be found in the recently published Hoagland Genealogy, pp. 17–50, though the account has numerous errors.

"BRASS BOX OF CORNELIUS D. HOOGLAND,
First Ferry-man between New Amsterdam and Long Island, 1638."

B.

Gen. Washington,* towards the close of 1778, speaks reprehensively of the free and open intercourse with New York which, on his arrival at Elizabeth Town, the 1st of Dec., he found prevailing, and orders were given to Gen. Maxwell, at the head of the Jersey Brigade, in the neighborhood, to suffer no person to pass unless permission should be previously obtained from Gov. Livingston and Reed, suggesting the first of every month for the purpose. Gov. Livingston, in a reply of Dec. 21st, says: "Of all those who have applied to me for recommendation to the commanding officer at Eliz. Town to go to Staten Island or New York, not above one in twenty appeared entitled to that indulgence, and many of them were as venemous Tories as any in this country. It is either from a vain curiosity (extremely predominent in women), cloaked with the pretence of securing their debts or effects, in which they seldom if ever succeed, or for the sake of buying tea and trinkets (for which they would as soon forfeit a second Paradise, as Eve did the first, for the forbidden fruit), thus they are perpetually prompted to those idle rambles. . . . . The men are still more seriously mischievous, and go with commercial motives,† and to secure capital quantities of British merchandise."

* Headquarters that winter were at Middlebrook (Bound Brook), Som. Co., N. J.
† In the parlance of the day, they carried on "London trading."